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and file will help themselves out of the best of what is left, the ignobler but still rich landed estates of the *hidalgos* and *caballeros*; and, of course, each ousted Mexican will, with his immovables, hand over to him who thrusts him out, all personal property — money, plate, coaches, clothes, live-stock, &c. The work will naturally begin in the cities of which we now have possession; and palaces, banking-houses, the stores of wealthy merchants, &c., will be parcelled out, together with the ecclesiastical wealth, which is large, and not a whit less forfeited than every thing else. It will be *not* as when William the Norman won England for the plunder of his armed adventurers, and billeted them forever upon the castles and baronies of the ejected Anglo-Saxons; but our more civilized William will call over all Normandy and all Europe at his heels, and, as they flock in, turn every inhabitant, who has a roof or goods, out of house and home, and make of Mexico one universal land of worse than slaves — *leperos*, beggars.

“A project of robbery so ruthless and gigantic, the amazed world hath not heard, since Attila, Alaric, and Genseric, those scourges of the earth, broke with their barbarian multitudes upon the cultivated parts of Europe, and turned them into a desolation! It is true the detestable proposal must be rejected with a wide public indignation; but its very suggestion — not to speak of the countenance given it by our Government through its organ — is a shame to our country.”

As a specimen of the war-papers in New York at this juncture, take the following extracts from the *Sun*: — “PROVIDENCE HAS WILLED THIS war to unite and exalt both nations, which result we now believe is as certain and inevitable as any event in human destiny. Can it be that there is an intelligent American so blind and mad as calmly to propose that the United States, after being forced by the act of Mexico to enter her territory, &c., and plant our protecting banner over her ports, fortresses, and capitol, at the expense of thousands of precious lives, and millions of treasure, should at once, without indemnity for the past, present, or future, without accomplishing peace or justice, *abandon* THE SPLENDID PRIZE THAT HAS BEEN THRUST INTO OUR HANDS? * * * The glorious sierras and valleys of Mexico are fated to be linked to the mountains and prairies of the United States. * * * Politicians may connive, or quake and tremble as they will; Wilmot Provisos, Abolition and Disruption of the Union, are lost in the tremendous shout of the American people, MEXICO MUST NOT — SHALL NOT BE ABANDONED! * * Shall we resist Providence, that guides the course of nations? * * A CONTINENT for freedom; its boundary the icebergs on the north, the oceans east and west, and Central America, (UNTIL WE NEED IT,) on the south, and, short of that boundary, no human power can stop the irresistible current of the Anglo-Saxon race!”

REMONSTRANCES FROM THE PRESS.

It was no wonder that the virtue and good sense of the nation, if any were left, should protest against doctrines so abominable, and schemes so atrocious. Nor was it long before the secular press — no *religious* press in the land has, so far as we know, lent its sanction to *any part* of this war, — began to utter itself in the following strains: —

The Baltimore Clipper. — When we first engaged in war with Mexico, it was officially proclaimed, that our object was not conquest, but to obtain justice; and this declaration was reiterated on all occasions for a certain period. Then came the annunciation, that we wanted a portion of the Mexican territory, but would be content to pay a fair equivalent in money for it. As our prospect of acquisition advanced, however, our views seem to have expanded, until the temper of the times has assumed an aspect threatening to the national existence of Mexico. First the New York Sun urged upon Government the necessity of conquering the whole of Mexico. This suggestion was adopted by a few papers of less importance; but still there seemed to be no serious disposition entertained by the people of the United States or by Government to embrace such a course until within a few days past, when the official organ at Washington contained the ominous intimation, that the subjugation of Mexico might become necessary; and we very much fear that less than the whole will hardly satisfy our cormorant appetite for territory.

For the first time since the organization of our Government has the idea been seriously broached of conquering and annexing territory. It has been considered incompatible with the principles of our Government, and inconsistent with the public interests. But new lights have suddenly appeared, and it is discovered that destiny, or the necessity of extending the area of freedom, has imposed upon us the duty of conquering a weak neighbor, and appropriating her territory to our own use. Professing to be republicans, we are urged to adopt the plea, and resort to the course of despots.

Circleville (O.) Herald. — Late developments lead us to believe, that there is now being organized in this country a party, who do not even favor the conquest of a part, but the whole of Mexico, and are determined not to stop short of the entire subjugation and incorporation into this Government of the whole Mexican race. This is no secret in Washington; and indeed the *Union*, the government organ, has already thrown out a *feeler* on the subject. No doctrine was ever advocated in those great Republics which now live only on the pages of history, of more fearful import, and none more certainly foretold their downfall.

Georgia Chronicle. — We have seen the lurid signs of a project like this emitting its baleful fires from various quarters. The visions of conquest have already bedazzled a portion of our people. They are drunk with the prospect of adding to the Union a dominion one-third its present size. But for what end shall we seize upon Mexico, and hold her a trembling victim of our power? For the good of the United States, or of Mexico? In what way for the good of our country? Is it for the South, or the North? If for the former, what mind is there so dark and deluded as not to see in the distance the obscure forms of danger and discord unfurling their black banners of evil? If the prospect of the annexation of a part of Mexico has dismayed our best patriots, and arrested their deepest solicitude for our domestic peace, what will be the end of it, when a whole nation, with ten millions of *such* inhabitants, are emptied into our political bosom to add to its perplexities, and outrage its security? We may talk in elegant words of patriotism, about the destiny of our Republic to spread its wings over the American continent. It was the destiny of Rome, proud imperial Rome, to become the mistress of the world; but it was her destiny to *fall into endless night*. We are drunk with prosperity, and mad with national greatness. New fires must be built upon the altars of the Republic, before which those of '76 shall grow pale and dim.

We call upon the people to notice the signs of the times. The public

pulse is being felt, to learn whether the sword shall be permitted to decapitate a neighboring nation, and an irrecoverable sentence shall be passed that "*Mexico must be subjugated.*" This is the question which now stares us in the face. It has been sprung upon the country, and the whole land is becoming scented with conquest and territorial rapine. Have you thought upon the consequences, men of the South? Do you wish to plunge into such a boiling cauldron of difficulty? Do you wish to be placed at the mercy of ten millions hostile to you, as enemies and conquerors? How would you feel, especially when borne down with direct taxation, to pay off the interest of a national debt of several hundred millions of dollars, and to sustain a standing army of two hundred thousand men to keep down the fires of Mexican insurrections? But how much worse would your condition become when the bond of union should be broken, when the blood of kindred and countrymen should no longer glow with affection and friendship, but boil with hate and vengeance? Who can tell what fate would await you? We cannot lift the dark curtain of the future; but, if the wild and monstrous projects of some of our people are carried out, you will know in due season how to long for the halcyon days of the Republic, and lament our departure from the wise counsels of WASHINGTON.

We have quoted only from papers in sections of the country where the war was for a time so popular, that multitudes eagerly rushed to arms at the call of our government, and where the war-spirit is now most prevalent. Some of these very papers are favorable to the party in power, and partially so to the war itself as first waged. Of the leading secular papers throughout the Eastern and Northern States, we need not speak; for nearly all of them have become, if they were not from the first, outspoken against the continuance of this war for any purpose whatever, but especially for objects so glaringly wicked as those which have at last been unblushingly proclaimed.

POLITICIANS AGAINST THE WAR.

It was certainly time for political seers, the long-trusted sentinels on the watch-towers of the nation, to descry the coming dangers, and give the people warning. Public sentiment among sober, thoughtful men, began to call louder and louder for some stand by politicians against this reckless, suicidal crusade; and in response to this call, the chief patriarchs of the Republic have at length lifted their voices for peace in terms not to be misunderstood or entirely disregarded.

MR. WEBSTER, in his speech before a political convention in Springfield, Mass., Sept. 29, denounced the war as "most unnecessary and most unjustifiable; a war unconstitutional in its origin; a war of pretexts; a war in which the true motive is not distinctly avowed, but in which pretences, after-thoughts, evasions and other methods are employed to put a case before the community, which is not the true case. * * * I hold the war-making power to be entrusted to Congress; but I believe that Congress was surprised into a recognition of war on the 13th of May,